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Houston Narcotic Cure Company,

Cure for Liquor, Opium and Tobacco Habit,

Capital \$500,000. ABLE ADDRESS.

HOUSTON,

Owners of All Territorial Rights.

OMAHA, NEB.

PATIENTS

THE PAST FOUR WEEKS.

Under the immediate supervision of Dr. Houston, discoverer of this marvelous cure, and an able corps of assistants.

The HOUSTON CURE INSTITUTE

Sheely Block, Omaha.

Acting under Authority of the

HOUSTON NARGOTIC CURE GO.

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Cure for Drunkenness.

Patients may enter the Institute at any time they may desire, without loss of time from business.

A reservation as a superior better the first and a server of the server

Cure for Morphine Habit.

Three visits to the Institute daily, for a few minutes only, is all that is required of patients.

Cure for Tobacco Habit.

May be taken at home. Costs only \$3.00 for entire treatment. Cigarette smokers especially invited to call. Come in at any time.

Read these testimonials; others can be seen by calling at the Institute, Sheely Block, 15th and Howard Sts.

OMAHA, Neb.—Houston Cure Institute—Gentiemen: Having been a tolerable hard drinker for the past ten years, and a moderate one fifteen years provious, I wish to say to you, that after having taken your treatment for the past three weeks, I honestly and firmly believe that you have rooted out of my system all desire for intoxicating liquor, of any kind.

I feel ten years younger and have recovered my appetite.

You are at liberty to refer any one desiring

You are at liberty to refer any one desiring

There is no mistaking the fact, your treatment does all you claim it will.

Wishing you success, I remain, yours truly,

WALTER WALKER.

No.712 N. 25th street, Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 8, 1832.—Houston Cure Institute—Gentlemen: For the last twelve days I have been upder treatment at the Houston Institute for the liquor habit and the neryous debility resulting therefrom; I can truly say I have improved very much in that short time, both in general health and nervous strength. From my observation at the institute, and I have been rather a close observer, this has been the general result of the treatment, as well for the morphine as for the liquor habit;

the patients are recovering as rapidly as could be expected or desired, some, of course, regain their normal condition sooner than others, but I regard them all as doing remarkably well and in a fair way to permanent recovery. E. D. KITTEN, 605 S. 17th street, Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA.Neb—To the Houston Cure Institute—Gentlemen: As a "graduate" from your institute I take pleasure in carnestly recommending your treatment to all who have a craving for alcoholic stimulants. I am all years of age and have been a steady user or intoxicating liquor from boyhood, and of late years have drank so much that my capability for business or work was rapidly being destroyed. After taking your treatment four or five days, I found that my craving for liquor had left me, and after the sixth day whiskey was repugnant to me. I have not tasted liquor since and have no desire for it, I do not believe I ever will have again.

again.

I may add that from the day I began your treatment my general condition greatly improved, my head became clearer and my eyesight better day by day. My natural energy and animal spirits have been restored to me,

and in fact I feel like a young man again. I know that I am cured of the liquor habit and believe I am safe from all temptation in that direction, for with all desire for liquor eradicated from my system, my past experience will be sufficient to prevent my cultivating the appetite again.

ALBERT MOLZAHN,

801 Avenue H, Council Bluffs, Ia.

OMARIA, Neb.—To the Houston Cure Institute—Gentlemen: I am 31 years of age and
have used liquor to an excess for fifteen years,
for the past four years I have drank steadily,
and to an extent that finally rendered meunfit for my position as inspector with the Council Bluffs Water Works company.
Seven days after commencing your treatment my desire for liquor left me. I have had
no craving for alcoholic stimulants since, and
bolieve could not drink liquor if I should try.
Before taking your treatment I could not sleep
nights, and my head was almost constantly in
a confused condition, I was also troubled with
deafness or at least a lack of comprehension of
what was said to me at times. All of these
difficulties have disappeared, I sleep well, my
head has become clear, and all trouble as to
my hearing is gone. I feel rested in mind and

body, and I am confident that I am thoroughly restored to my normal condition and capable of again taking my place among my fellow men with feelings of gratitude towards Dr. Houston and his co-laborers.

men with feelings of gratitude towards Dr. Houston and his co-laborers.

GEORGE PIEPPER,
136 Glenn Avenue, Council Bluffs, Ia.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 18, 1862,—To the Houston Cure Institute—Gentlemen: I wish to add my testimony to that of the many who have received the inestimable benefit of your cure.

I am thirty-three years of age and have used liquor for eighteen years. The habit became so fixed upon me that it amounted, as I believe, to a disease. I have not been a steady "drinker," but what is generally known as a "periodical," aithough the periods were generally close enough together to keep my system impregnated with alcoholic stimulants. At the time of entering your institute I was drinking heavily, but two days treatment destroyed my desire for highor, and from that time I have not drank anything intoxicating. I completed the three weeks' treatment and now believe I am proof against the periodical attacks, as I have not the least desire for stimulants. Not only has my desire for liquor disappeared, but I feel rested in every way—in mind and body. I have been suffering from attacks of inflammatory

rheumatism but have suffered no reaccurance of that disease since taking your treatment. In fact, I feel more energy and ambition than I have known for years. I heartily recommend your treatment to all who are using liquor to excess, and believe no one will ever regret having gone through the course of treatment (Signed) G. L. HALLEN, 216 S. 20th street, Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 25.—To the Houston Cure Institute—Gentlemen: I feel under such obli-gations to you for your kind treatment while a patient at your institue, that I cannot refrain from adding my testimonial to that of my fel-low "graduates." I was a drinker from child-nood, and a veritable slave to the liquor habit for the last ten years.

for the last ten years.

I began your treament February 1st, and twenty-one days thereafter was a cured man, having lost all desire and appetite for intoxicants. I never felt better in my life than now, and where everything in life wore a sombre aspect a month ago, all is now bright with hope for the future. To all victims of the liquor habit, I would say, take the Houston Cure and be saved. Yours Respectively.

A. MURRAY.

212 Sheely Block, Omaha, Neb.

Омана, Neb., Feb. 22, 1892. Houston Cure Institute, Sheely Block, Omaha,

Gentlemen -- I will say in regard to your cure that it has completely cured me. I have been a hard drinker for the past fifteen years, with a hard drinker for the past fifteen years, with the exception of two years, during which period I had the flercest kind of a battle with my strong appetite for drink. I finally succumbed to the temptation and took to drinking again. During the past few years I have given unbridled sway to my passion for intoxicants, and so strong had the habit become that I had given up all hope of ever reforming. Meanwhile, I heard of the rood being done by your Cure and resolved to try it, especially as I found I could take the treatment and pursue my work at the same time. I have been under your treatment three weeks and have lost all taste for drink. I wish to say to any man who drinks, that this cure will take away all desire for liquor. Were it not for the good of my fellow victims of the drink habit, I would refrain from making this statement.

(Signed) Yours respectfully.
JOHN SHERMAN.
No. 419 S. 19th street, Omnha.

SHEELY BLOCK,

Information in regard to the cure of any of your friends whom you desire to be treated will be willingly given by calling at the in-

HOUSTON CURE INSTITUTE 15th and Howard Streets

BEAUTY IN THE BALEARICS

Where Nature's Work so Much Enraptures and Decay of Man's Most Saddens.

MADONNA-BROWED MAIDENS OF MAJORCA Wakeman the Wanderer Rhapsodizes Over the Rachels by the Wells of Palma-

People Passing Rich on Twenty Cents

a Day-Seen in the "Chueta." [Copyrighted 1892 by Edgar L. Wakeman.] PALMA, Majorca, Feb. 2.-The three prinipal islands of the Balcaric group are, in ze and importance respectively, Majorca, finorca and Ivica. The first is but sixty miles from east to west, and fifty miles from orth to south. Cabera and other lesser slets belong to the group, but these are rifling in size, almost uninhabited, and of little general interest. The population of the islands now exceed 300,000 souls.

Majorca is by far the most beautiful of all islands, and as one at once falls in love with her capital city, Palma, and all her unny hearted folk, few who first land in Palma's sunlit bay will care to seek adenture here beyond Majorca's glowing One of my first enthrallments here was by

the water-carriers of Palma. They are not o naive as those of the Azores, so bold as those of Italian cities, so voluptuous as those of Lisbon, nor so languorous-eyed and petite those of Granada and Seville. But I could not help thinking that here an artist would find hun dreds of perfect models for a Rachel at the Well. Tall, lithe, slender out shapely maidens are these, and their dress, carriage, features and ways constantly increase one's admiration and interest. Had they been simply animal in their saucy beauty, one study of one group at one fountain would have answered even a sentimental traveler

Bewitching Water-Carriers. But for days I found myself, against all apparent reason, drawn to this fountain and that, and making all manner of mental excuse for what my own judgment scourged me with as an accusation of impropriety. Attempt as I might to study all other lowly, become interested in the majestic cathedral, or essay tramps into the interior, back I came to the fountains to contemplate these fair maidens and endeavor to unravel the strange spell they had cast upon me. In the first place, I never saw but one woman whose un-rivaled art gave her the perfect carriage these women unconsciously own as nature's heritage. That woman was Sarah Bernhardt. Added to this was a conscious dignity and a not covish but superb and stately modesty which lent positive radiance

to every movement, gesture or look.

Their attire added a rare charm to all else Their tiny feet were encased in dainty slip pers. A skirt of loosely woven dark stuff fel in close and graceful folds about their long and shapely limbs. Over this lay a short napkin like apron, spotlessly white. A dark bodice low at the neck displayed exquisite shoulders and breast, and its sleeves stopping at the elbow, where an edging of white was seen, showed the lower half of beautifully molded arms. The bead is bare, covered by a wealth of hair coiled low and heavily in the neck, giving in the sunlight the blue black luster of the grape.

Rhapsodizing Over the Rachels.

The forchead is strangely wide for the Latin type; and the eyebrows, which almost meet, have the low wide arch. The eyes are large, luminous, melting, sad; and nover were seen eyelashes of such length and blackness on other women. The nose is finely chiseled and the nostrils are thin and have a perceptible tremor. An oval chin, dazzling teeth, a mouth that suggests the hot blood of the south, chastened by endless repression, with hips of crimson, complete a face of Ma-

looks out of a filmy white kerchief drawn close beneath the chin, with points fastened with a rose or a trifle of jewelry to the hair at either side of the head; while its longest point covers the nock and breast to the

In processions of a dozen to a score wending their way to and from, or when loitering beside, the fountains, they form groupings against the quaint old walls beneath the lonely palms, fit for Tadema's master hand. Their pitchers are never carried upon their heads. The bottom of the empty or filled ewer always rests upon the right hip, the handle against the carrier's breast, and her balf bared white arm is flung carelessly around the vessel just below its mouth. All inquiries regarding these beautiful water-carriers of Palma brought from the native population a shrug of the shoulder, a

intemptuous smile and the sneering words, "La Chueta!" In the "Chueta" Quarter.

That meant "A little long eared owl." could not understand why these radiant maidens could have so offensive a name. followed some of them about the city and then to their homes. It brought me to a strange quarter where a strange people with kindly yet sad and smileless faces wrought in all labor with that patience and diligence which characterize but one race of men. This was in the 'Chueta' quarter of Palma, and this is the story of the folk that live

"Death to the Jews," was the brutal cry

of all good Christians in southern Europe toward the end of the fourteenth cen toward the end of the fourteenth cen-tury. In Palma they were persecuted with relentless fury, beaten with crosses of wood they had been compelled to kiss, and their houses looted and sacked. During Pas-sion week of 1435 they were so desperately baited that some Jews attached a slave whom they named "Jesus" to a cross and mocked him in secret revenge. Four of the Jews concerned in the affair were condemned to be burned to death. Their sentences were then commuted to death by hanging on condition of becoming Christians. As the fury of the Christians seemed to promise the mur-der of all the Jews in Palma, not only did the four condemned men embrace Christianity, but within two days' time more than 200 were baptized, and eventually the entire Jewish pupulation followed their example. The descendants of these are the folk of the

The Lowly are the Interesting.

They profess Christianity, though living wholly apart from the Majorcans of Paima. Many are rich; most are artisans such as silversmiths, weavers of embroideries and the like; all are honest, cleanly and industrious. But their bearded, solemn men and these faces by the fountains betray, if but faintly, the memory of those olden tragedies, which can never be effaced from their inner

In Paims and throughout the fair Balearie isles studies of the deepest interest are among the people themselves; and then among the lowliest of these. The city has few among the lowlest of these. The city has low great lions for sightseers who are already familiar with the southern cities of Europe. If one has friends, or can secure them, it is true that there are no more beautiful and exquisite examples of the Moresque-Spanish interiors than can be found in Palma's homes. Indeed I have never seen in art, a representative of the patio or court of the italian, Spanish or Moslem home, anything equaling the beauty of these open courts. The stone work, while never on so grand a scale, rivals in delicacy of texture and rich noss of ornamentation anything to be found within the walls of the Alhambra. The scenery of the bay, though not so noble as that of Naples, is far more winsome

Palma's Castle and Cathedral.

Then there is the ancient fortress, the castle of Bellyer, rising from one of the heights of the circling shore. It is 600 years old, and its dungeons, patic and Gothic arched galleries are among the most interesting specimens of medieval architecture in Europe. Palma's cathedral, one of the most majestic in the Latin countries, was built more than 700 years ago. While the Lonia, built as an exchange, in ratification of a convention between the Balearic islands and the republic of Pisa, with its massive roof supported by but four siender fluted shafts, its floor of polished black marble, and its wenderfully carved openwork galleries, is as unique and mpressive a structure as the Then there is the ancient fortress,

face | traveler can discover among the storied | present a cheerless aspect, were they not | covered with vines and blossom, and if the haunts of the two peninsulas. In pretty and comfortable diligences, upon the backs of mules or donkeys, or better still

upon your own stout legs, the remotest por-tions of the island are reached, over roads that will rival England's, in scarcely more than a single day's journey. If you are simply a sight-seer there is much to do and see within the little sea-girt spot. The vine-yards of Binisalem and Felantix are as in-teresting as those about Oporto in Spain. The orange groves of that most transcendent of all Majorcan valleys, the Solier, are won drously beautiful, and their odors are some times wafted over the entire island. The gardens of El Real at La Grange rival those of the Cinque Cento at Seville.

Nature Among the Balearies. Along the north coast is found some of the granded scenery of the Mediterranean; and as I stood by the deserted atalyas or watch-towers of old, from which were flashed the signals of the approach of Berber pirates or Christian crusaders, the majestic round towers of the Irish coast scemed to reappea n all their mysticism and utter loneliness. The alquerias or country mansions near Albane, and at Burola and Esporlas, with their splendid avenues, gardens and rich ves tiges of Moorish architectural remains, arc far more interesting than similar establish-ments I have at any time come upon in Spain. The wonderful roadway from Palma to Sol ier is grander than any roadway in Italy, and half the distance winds along and upon masses of mountainside masonry of tremendous thickness and height. Over near the eastern shore is Menacor, the second largest city of the island. A little distance to the

northeast is Arta, and here entered by a nat-ural archway 140 feet high are doubtless the most wonderful grottoes of the world; and at Alcudia is one of the most famous fisheries o the Mediterranean.
But if none of these are seen, a visit to Valdemusa and its once famous monastery is worth a special trip to the island. With as magnificent surroundings as those Vallombrosa in Italy, a mountain chasm

oridged by the ancient pile in so extraor dinary and picturesque a way as to seem at a distance like a gray old cloud-kissed nest that has for ages defied decay and the battling of the aerial tempests there. George Sand and Chopin Were Here, But the gray of real decay is upon

things at Valdemusa; in the gray old church and endless cells and cloisters; in the gray old houses that nestle along the mountain side beneath it; and in the gray old folk that haunt the spot like wraiths of those who once were there. An indescribable sadness ingers about this splendid Majorcan relic o monkish times and days. The rich of Palma come here in summer and live a gay mock conventual life. George Sand half a century ago passed the most dolorous winter of her life within these walls. With her was Chopin. Perhaps in these very cloisters was born the wild and expressible melancholy of the melodic creations of the master's later life. The Valdemusa will remain more a memory of these two strange sad souls than merely a crumbling, deserted and majestic monastic relic upon the island mountains. But best of all in Majorca you will love But best of

the peasant folk of the island and the sunny setting in which you will everywhere find them. The three classes in Majorcan pro-vincial life are the titled landholders, the farmers who rent their land from the nobil ity, and the common peasant laborers who toil in the fields, forests and vineyards. The tiful, and a large number of servants are

Where Farmers House.

Many of the middle class farmers each control from 500 to 2,000 acres of land. Such as these possess farmsteadings apread over acres of ground, all surrounded by vine-covered walls, and all possessing first the quaint court into which all the living rooms of the family enter, and behind this, the greater court, from which all the outbuildings and granaries are reached. Many of these structures, which formerly housed the country aristogracy, contain private chapels, country aristocracy, contain private chapels, or rather chapels into which a latticed gattery extends from the upper gattery of the The structural semblance to the ancient

among the cabins of the peasantry. How-ever humble the household, all its members and belongings, even to the donkeys, goats and fowis are found within or radiating

from this sunny open court. To a stranger's eye the high, apertureless outer walls would

pleasant and often picturesque interiors were not meanwhile in thought and mind. These cabins are seldom isolated. Two, or three, and often half dozen will nestle together in picasan irregularity, and, with gnarled and ancient olive trees, clumps of fig trees, copses of al-mond, and tiny groves of orange with which

they are all surrounded, form the most charming countryside pictures of any south No Idle Folk Around.

In my trampings about the island I secured entrance to many peasants' and farmers homes. From this I found that all methods of agriculture and homeside labor were o the most primitive sort, and that there were no idle folk in Majorca. Outdoor labor of some kind is continuous the year round. All the women spin, kult or weave, and I bave never entered a peasant's cabin where mothers and daughters were not in some such manner em ployed. Hospitality is charming, naive and whole-hearted. The plate of figs, basin of almonds or basket of oranges with the wholesome wines of the country a coming. I thought 1 had partaken of that drink of the gods, horchata, in Cuba. It is simply the pulverized kernels of the almonds to which water and sugar is added. Here where the almond grows in the greatest per fection every housewife preserves huge jars of the finest nuts for horchata. The old The shells and brown husks are removed and quarts of the snowy powder are literally "leached," the creamy liquid filtering slowly through. Then senora or senorita adds a spice of flavor, tamarind or nomegranate, or

perhaps a dash of wine, with her own fair hand. It is food and drink. Rich on Twenty Cents a Day. And it is no wonder that in Majorca the entire possantry live sumptuously on daily wages averaging less than 20 cents for men and 15 cents for women, the year through when every manner of nature's most roya food is at every door for the taking, and in such bounteousness that where it ripens it is valueless and without price.

Somehow there grows upon one the winsome notion that you have known all these lowly folk before; that you have seen their festas and known their songs in the sunny vales of Cuba, over in the glowing valley o Guines; that you have come upon their brightness and cleanliness among the Alps of Switzerland; that their generosity and hospitality were met in Connemara and Done gal; that their thrift and frugality have then congener among the Pennsylvania Dutch and that their love of home and simple village ways carry you to the pleasant mountain vales among the shining English lakes. Surely they are an idyllic people in an idyllic land. Want is unknown; crime is unheard of. There are no politics in Majorca, and but one religion. All this in time may change, But as f know it, and you can know it, now, little Majorca, fashioned in matchiage hearty beneath a smiling sun, is matchiess beauty beneath a smiling sun, the one land of plenty and content. Engan L. Wakeman.

Marriage as a Business. The quickest courtship and marriage on record occurred in Philadelphia last week, says the Press. One morning the

following advertisement appeared in a ocal newspaper: WANTED—A widower with two children and a small store wants a wife: widow preferred, who can take care of his children, keep house and attend to the store part of the

At 11 a. m. the advertiser received an answer from a widow, delivered by a messenger boy. He sent a reply by the same boy, appointing an interview for 1 They met and exchanged references, which proved satisfactory. The widower returned at 5 o'clock and suggested that the wedding take place at that night. The widow blushed, but consented. Two witnesses were found, and at 8 o'clock that night the ceremony was performed in the study of a minister who lived near by. At 9 o'clock the following morning the bride had dressed her two stepchildren and sent them off to school, and had taken her place behind the counter in her husband's store, and was waiting on customers as though nothing unusual had occurred.

Dr. Cullimore, oculist, Bee building.

Something of the Location and Formation of the Lands Under Consideration, "When people talk about parks and park lands there is one thing that should be thoroughly understood by the masses," said a member of the board, "and that is that the park commissioners can't take a piece of bare land, a cornfield or a meadow for instance, and make a beautiful park of it in a few years. Money will not produce trees. Father Time and nature have to be consulted when it comes to growing the sylvan shades that

form a necessary part of all fine parks." A representative of THE BEE visited the tracts of land selected by the park commis-sioners, and recommended to the council for purchase, a few days ago and looked them over, with his mind eagerly peering into the future and endeavoring to paint in his imagination the probable appearance of those grounds fifteen or twenty years bence should the city council decide to authorize the park commissioners to purchase the lands recommended.

Stretching from what would be Twenty-fourth street if extended across to Thirtysecond street and coming within a few rods of the northeast corner of the Fort Omaha reservation, lies the Parker tract. There are eighty acres in this piece of land, and it has been offered at \$85,000. It is a level piece of land, comparatively speaking. There is but one depression worth mentioning upon the entire tract. That is a ravine or "draw" which enters the cighty about twenty rods from the west end on the south and runs in a zig-zag direction to the north side. It required no great stretch of imagination to see this ravine transformed into a lagoon or lake, and the naked corn stalks that now lend to the place the aspect of wintery bleakness were transformed into shrubs and water lillies. The banks of the ravine and the hillside were peopled with graceful eims and hard maples and oak trees. Through the branches came the melody of warbling birds. Yonder on the green a picnic party held high carnival and down the boulevard that wound through the park and away toward Florence cantered a merry company of equestrians followed ringes, buggies and fashionable turnouts. But a chilling gust of wind came rustling daydream. It was a picture that time and

nature alone can draw. The city council and the park commissioners may furnish the frame. Nature will have to put in the colorng and it will require years to do it. The Distin Tract. Over the hill north and west of Druid Hill station on the Belt Line and half a mile north of the Institute for the Deaf there lies a tract of land owned by Colonel Distin of

Illinois.

There is a full eighty acres, which is longest north and south. Then there is a twenty-acre piece joining the larger piece on the northeast. There is another ten-acre tract which joins this on the south, maxing in all 110 acres. For this the commissioners have agreed to pay \$50,000. The land is partly cultivated and partly unbroken. It lies high at the south and slopes down to a valley at the north. There is nothing very remarkable about the land. It othing very remarkable about the land affords no very good views either of the city or country. That time and toil could convert it into a fairly acceptable park no one will deny, but the land bas no special advantages over other lands lying all around. no water and no timber on the Distin land. A lake could be formed at the north end by running a dam across the valley if water could then be supplied. But it would require years to make the Distin tract a pleasure resort.

Elmwood Park.

At Elmwood park on West Leavenworth street, about half a mile west of the Missouri Pacific railway, the conditions are different. Here The Bre man found water, clear as crystal and apparently in abundance. The work of nature and of time in growing trees in that locality has not been obliterated as it has in so many places about Omaha. There are grand old elms in this park that must have seen the snows of at least 100 winters. The work already done at Elimwood by the park commissioners appears to be substantial and well planned. Three handsome and substantial bridges span the creek filled with pel-lucid water that gushes from the banks in numerous springs. Back from the

prepared. The ground has been bed down and seeded for this purpose. South of Leavenworth street, adjoining the lands already owned by the city, there is a large grove, planted years ago, and large enough to furnish ample shade for picnic and pleasure excursionists. This and ad-joining lands the park commissioners desire to purchase, making a park of about 200

Syndicate Park.

Between Omaha and South Omaha where the trees are thickest and the bills most pic-turesque lies Syndicate park. Here again is water in abundance and it is the veritable "wine of the rocks," as clear as ever came from the distilleries of the heavens and flowing in ample and refreshing streams from hidden channels underneath the rock-ribbed river.

Elmwood and Syndicate parks are parks indeed. The other tracts mentioned are merely corn fields and meadows as yet. They will not become pleasure resorts for years to come but Elmwood and Syndicate will soon park, and judging from the overcrowded con dition of the latter last summer, it is safe to say that the public will be well pleased to have more than one place to go for a breath of fresh air and to caten a glimpse of nature in her primitive and poetic moods. Cheaper transportation must first be supplied, how street car line shall have been extended to that delightful spot Elmwood rapidly spring into public favor. Hanscom and Syndicate parks will doubtless

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Some women never grow old; others try to make people think they never do. The modified poke bonnet has already proved quite a success across the water. Wife-What are you going to do about that cloak I ordered! Husband-Swear about it. A new sect has been organized where members believe that a great calamity is about to

overtake the country. The married man who interrupts while his wife is giving him a curtain lecture only delays the time of his going to sleen. Every man niways has a tender feeling in his heart toward his first love—and he go erally has it toward several different girls. Lovely woman has many interesting traits,

but she will never learn how to get on and off a horse car as long as this weary world India sicks with a satin finish are imported, and wool surab, a new dress fabric, is almost as light and delicate as the silken

Wife-Shail I have my black silk fixed over, dear, or would you get a new one Husbard—By all means get a new one. It's cheaper.

delicate silk lace, very creamy in color and open in pattern, that was in vogue twenty White and yellow are beautifully combined upon some of the spring bonnets and hats and the jonquil, daffodii and uarcissus are favored flowers.

Spanish blonde is in vogue again, a kind of

An original but from a Parisian modiste's is of black velvet with black plumes in the back, neld by a bow of black ribbon. In front is placed a bandsome golden brown bird with salmon colored wings.

Combinations of green with rose, tur-quoise blue with doe color, violet with sage and moss green, and golden green with ecru, are seen in many of the inexpen-size fabrics designed for simple summer

Charming belts are made for evening wear of gold and silver bullion, studded with 'jewels' diamonds, rubies and emeralds. They are a trifle gaudy, perhaps, but won-derfully effective when worn with a black gauze frock. Dainty little tables with triple shelves and

may be found at \$12 or \$15. A new model in neglige shirts, for the sum-mer girl as well as beau, is called the "vest shirt," and is made of various soft cotton

has a broad revers or lappel stitched on the

front around the plastron. The French corrage without darts, save those in the very snug waist lining, will be very generally adapted for thin summer toilets. It has usually only two seams visible—those under the arms—but when the figure is stout, a gracefully arched side seam is added in the back.

The new sashes which are to be so fashion. able next season are very wide, very elegant, and not so very expensive, considering their quality and device. Five yards are often used. where the wearer is tall and elects for the Louis Quinze sash, the ends of which reach quite to the foot of the dress skirt.

Some of the new Russian blouses for young girls are made of the gay Persian sash ribbons, with a trimming of the same at the hem of the dress skirt, or showing as a simu-lated petticoat between the slashings of the outside skirt with a sush of the same at the back of the blouse, or looped at one side if

There is great danger that the chatchine fancy will run to a degree of absurdity.

Among the latest additions are pin-cushion. Among the latest additions are pin-cushion, tollet mirror, postage stamp box, and similar nonsensical articles. To continue in the same line, one might carry a coal scuttle and a dust pan, which would be quite as ornamental articles. tal as some of the trinkets in use. It is interesting to know that the black patch, or "tache de beaute" as the French term it, which is again becoming so fashion-

term it, which is again becoming so fashionable, was introduced into Europe by the crusaders on their return from the Holy Land, the custom having long been in vogue among the ladies of the orient, who well understood the captivating effect of the inno-cent little piece of black court plaster. Folding screens of illuminated leather are used in handsome dining rooms. They are imported from Vieuna, and are decerated in dull colors with some show of metal. The wood is completely covered with the leather, and extends down to the floor in the style of

a Japanese screen. A screen of this kind, according to decoration, costs from \$65 to A famous English beauty, Lady London-A famous English beauty, Lady London-derry, has a peculiar and successful system for keeping her youthful freshness. Although she is perfectly well, says the New York Sun, she lies in bed one day in ten, sleeping in the morning of this day of rest until she wakes naturally. After a hot bath and a light breakfast she goes back to bed, and rests quietly in a darkened room until o'clock, when she dresses in a peignoir, dines in her room and sits about idly until 10

n her room and sits about idly until 10 o'clock, when she goes to bed again. A very pretty little costume for house wear is made on the following lines: The skirt, with train of silver-gray cloth, trimmed at the bottom with buckles of gray velvet. The tablier is framed with buckles of velvet. The corsage, molded and buttoned behing, of

silver-gray cloth. It is trimmed with a corse-let of gray velvet, embroidered with steel and trimmed with buckles of velvet. Braces tied over the shoulders of gray Buckles of gray velvet trimming the collar

Dr. Cullimore, oculist Bee building. 2

J. Pierpont Morgan has just presented a collection of precious stones to the American Museum of Natural History in New York, which will be placed exhibition as soon as space is assigned and cases made ready. The gems are and cases made ready. The gems are the Tiffany collection which was on exhibition at the Paris exposition, and it is considered the finest collection of American gems in the world. They have been characterized in the work of George F. Kunz on "Gems and Precious Stones of North America" as the finest known col-

Notice.

Motice.

Unscrupulous dealers have been detected selling spurious Bitters under the name of India and Indian Bitters of our "Kenneds's East India Bitters." We shall prosecute all such persons to the full extent of the law. Our "East India" Bitters are never sold in bulk. Call for the genuine, which are manufactured and bottled only by our salves and under our trade mark label. tiny brass balustrades suggest the days of Sheraton. They are in oblong, curved, sid-ney and oval form, and cost anywhere from \$20 upward. The same table with two shelves ourselves and under our trade mark label.